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TWO CENTS.

DISTRICT OFFICES

A Revival of Interest in the Postmastership.

MR. GARDNER MAY BE PERSUADED

Civil Service Reformers Suggest Mr. Sherwood's Retention.

MANY PAPERS ON FILE

The approaching return of President Cleveland to Washington has caused a renewal of interest in the matter of the local federal offices the terms of whose incumbents have expired, and District democrats are again on the anxious seat regarding its distribution. It is well known that the appearance of Chief Clerk Frank Thomas of the Pest Office Department on the field as a candidate for appointment as postmaster changed the cor plexion of the contest to a very great extent. His campaign for support was conducted with much shrewd wisdom, and it was not until he had secured the indorsements of a great many business men and politicians that he made formal application for the place. The other candidates, however, were made aware of the new Richmond with whom they had to contend, and exerted extra efforts in their own behalf. The consequence is that there is now on file in the Post Office Department waiting the attention of Mr. Bisseil and the President such an array of recommendations of the several applicants for the Washington post office that it will be difficult for them to decide which has the strongest backing. Such ir fluence, however, dces not always count in the result where adn inistration favors are to be distributed, and although Mr. Thomas and Mr. Peachy are the most formidable candidates so far as their filed force is concerned, the friends of Mr. Robert Beall appear to be confident that he will succeed Mr. Sherwood, while there is widespread belief that Mr. James P. Willett will be slated for the position.

Backed by Civil Service Reformers. Other influences are at work, however, that may upset all present calculations. A

Cleveland has been called to the fact that he has a rare opportunity to emphasize his favor of civil service reform by con-tinuing in office the man who has made his department the model which is pointed to for imitation by all civil service champions. The very large conservative element in Washington, which has noticed and appreciated the improved brawn and brain being expended over the postal service it has enjoyed of late years tion, in order that he may have an opportunity to carry out his ideas to perfect the postal system in the District.

Mr. Gardner May Be Persuaded.

There is also another important factor to be taken into consideration in future discussions of the post office matter. It has been a pretty generally admitted fact that Mr. Lawrence Gardner could have the appointment of postmaster if he asked for it. Mr. Gardner, however, has never asked for a local federal office, and steadily declined to do so every one of the innumerable times he was arged to. At present he is being again argued with by his friends, especialthose of national prominence, with whom he is intimately engaged in campaign work, to overcome his scrupies and become a candidate for the place. When the work of candidate for the piece. When the work of the democratic congressional committee closes he will be at leisure, and some of those most anxious for him to enter the lists for the post office seem to think that their continued urging may eventually lead him to do so.

The office of register of wills is not the

object of such a contest as the post office, and it is believed Mr. Dersey Clagett, the incumbert during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, will be chosen, although it is understood that the friends of Mr. Ward Mohan are pashing him for the place.

Regarding the date of the appointments the impression prevails in circles usually well informed that it will be sometime in the early part of January.

TO PROCEED AGAINST MR. MORTON.

The Case of the Ex-Vice President and His Coachman.

Secretary Carlisle has given instructions to the United States attorney for the southern district of New York to institute proceedings against ex-Vice President Morton for violation of the alien contract labor law in the importation of Undercoachman Howard under contract. This is regardless of the result of the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mr. Morton for the release of Howard. Unless the courts interfere Howard will be deported on the steamer Paris, which sails tomorrow for Southhampton. It is not likely that the case against Mr. Morton will be ready for trial for several weeks. The treasury officials express confidence that the habeas corpus proceedings will result, as have similar other suits, in the refusal of the court to overrule the action of the Treasury Department. In a recent case against two cigarmakers from Cuba, a writ of habeas corpus was denied on the ground that the court Gid not have jurisdiction.

Gld not have jurisdiction.

A case very much similar to that of Howard arose in July, 1891, when the Treasury Department took steps to prosecute Mr. William Eustis of this city for violation of the alien contract law in importing a foreign coachman named Howlett. The papers Attorney Cole, now on the District bench, The case was never brought to trial, it being the opinion of the legal officers at that time that coachmen were exempt from the operations of the law on the ground that they came within the excepted class as "household or domestic servants." The report of District Attorney Cole against legal proceedings in that case was referred to the Attorney General, and the case has rested Attorney General, and the case has rested in the Department of Justice ever since. The present case against Mr. Morton will be further complicated in the event of the deportation of Howard, as in that case the principal witness against him will be be youd the jurisdiction of the courts.

Pensions Granted.

Among the pensions granted today were the following:

District of Columbia-Original, Edgar C. De Lander; Thomas Williams, U. S. Soldiers' Home; Hugh Griffin, U. S. Soldiers' Home; additional, James M. Page. Mexi-can war survivors-Increase, William B. can war survivors—Increase, William B. Johns; widows, Indian wars, Mary E. Por-Maryland-Additional, Albert

Bowle, Prince George's county; renewal, Charles W. Merryman, Tannery, Carroll county; lelssue, Burgess N. Lescallette (deeased). Pocomoke City, Worcester county; James H. White, Baltimore. Virginia—Original, Patrick Scully, Na-tional Military Home, Elizabeth City; in-crease, Daniel Horgan, Roanoke

ONLY THIRTY-EIGHT TODAY

The Number of Men Actually at Work on the Post Office.

A Brief Strike on Account of Wages-Putting the Big Stones

in Place.

There was another strike on the post office building yesterday, and for about an hour things koked serious indeed. The men laboring on this some-day-to-be-massive pile are the aristocrats of the market that deals in brawn and endurance. They are liable to receive the munificent sum of \$1. or perhaps \$1.20 for each day they chance to work. Some of them who are particularly high priced-the members of the 400, so to speak-get \$1.40 a day. It is altogether a wealthy community. Well, six or seven of the men who are handling the iron on the top of the first story, and who get \$1.20 and \$1.40 a day, according to their elevations above the ground, put their heads together yesterday morning, and when the noon whistles were blowing the invitation to rest these conspirators went in a body to Foreman Connor, the agent here of the for Foreman Connor, the agent here of the iron contractors, and asked him for an in-crease to \$1.50 a day. The foreman was not looking through \$1.50 spectacles just then and denied their boon. They persisted, and murmured something about quitting work if they did not get the raise. "Quit if you want to," was the answer.
"I kin git any amount of duffers in this town fer \$1.20 a day."

They Quit for Lunch. So they quit, for an hour. While they were eating their lunches they discussed the situation and concluded that quitting was not a paying business. There were signs of activity about the foreman that made them think maybe he was after the made them think maybe he was after the "duffers" to whom he had so meaningly referred. So when the hour of 1 o'clock came they went again to him and said that they had decided to go back on the work at the old figures. The strike was over.

But under this there is a great deal of feeling on the part of the men who do not

feeling on the part of the men, who do not think they are getting their share of the contract price. Most of them know that if they say a word about pay they are liable to be laid off, and one of them said this morning to a Star reporter: "I have a wife and two children to take care of, and my rent to pay, and I can't afford to lose a day, even though I think these wages are

that may upset all present calculations. A very strong effort is being made by those interested in the advancement of civil service reform to have Postmaster Sherwood renominated. The individuals interested in this movement say his administration of the affairs of the office, and particularly the policy he has pursued in regard to its personnel, have won for him the approval of all admirers of the good government which a strict observance of the rules of civil service will assure. The attention of President Cleveland has been called to the fact that he has a rare opportunity to emphasize his favor of civil service reform by continuing in office the man who has made his department the model which The laborers, who were unwilling to work cupancy on the fourth day of the new cen-

tury-that is, on January 4, 1900.

enormous stones that are about to be lifted into place on the caps of the low portice columns. These stones weigh from thirteen to fifteen tons, and are hard to handle. It was thought inadvisable to use the ordinary blue derricks for this work, and so the great "gin" that was spoken of yesterday was built. When these stones have been placed, it is said at the site, the brick work can begin again, and the superintendent is quite eager to see the trowels flash in the once more, so he is urging great speed on the large caps that are being hoisted today. the large caps that are being hoisted today. The blue derrick on the northeast corner is still out of place, and does not seem a bit ambitious about getting up in the world. This is the fifth day since the general work on the frame was finished, and since then the painters and one or two fron handlers have been puttering around, doing a little work, while the main force has been little work, while the main force has been shifted to the second frame, to the south.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

An Official Statement of the Specific Amounts Made by This Congress.

The annual volume of appropriations, new offices, &c., required by law to be prepared under the direction of the committees on appropriations has just been completed by Mr. T. B. Cleaves and Mr. J. C. Courts, clerks, respectively, of the Senate and House committees, and shows that the total specine appropriations made at the first and place them there. This, it is held, would second sessions of the Fifty-third Congress oblige him to turn to Tammany, and to assecond sessions of the Fifty-third Congress amount to...... \$.91,156,005

Making a grand total of \$492 220 685

	and other distance of pure gic	the Trullian
	Agricultural	\$6,224,5
¢	Army	23,502,8
	Diplomatic and consular	1,000
9	District of Columbia	
	Fortifications	2,421,0
ı	Indian	10,650,5
	Legislative, executive and judi-	10,000,
	Ciai	21,305,5
	Military Academy	406,7
	Navai	25,327,1
	Pensions	151,581,5
8	Post office	87,236,
	Rivers and harbors	11,643,1
	Sundry civil	34,253,7
•	Deficiencies	11,811,0
-	Miscellaneous	577.5
ı		\$391,156,0
	Permanent appropriations	101,074,0
2		

Total appropriations.

The new offices created are 474 in num-ber, at an annual cost of \$654,712.50; and the offices omitted and abolished are 923 in number, at an annual cost of \$1,235,992.40, showing a net reduction in number of 449, and in amount, \$581,179.90. The salaries increased are ten in aumber, at an annual cost of \$33,741; and the salaries reduced are sixty-nine, at an annual

cost of \$26,800, or a net reduction of fifty-nine in number, and a net increase in cost The offices created and abolished are mainly in the following departments and

New offices-Civil service commission, 40: Navy Department, 1; Department of Justice, 9; District of Columbia, 71; diplomatic and consular service, 14; naval establish

offices abolished—Treasury Department, 161; independent treasury, 13; War Department, 382; Interior Department, 5; Post Office Department, 12; Agricultural Department, 18; coast survey, 9; military establishment, 18; tablishment, 13.

Capt. Ray Exonerated.

News has been received here of the ac quittal and complete exoneration of Capt. P. H. Ray of Point Barrow expedition fame, who is army Indian agent at the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian agency in Wyoming, and who was arrested on charge of misbranding cattle, with intent to steal them. The trial took place in the United States court at Lander, and news The trial took place in the reached here yesterday of Capt. Ray's acquittal, and intimated strongly that as a result of evidence given in the trial cutions were likely to be instituted against certain persons on charge of stealing government cattle.

A College Detail. First Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, eleventh infantry, has been detailed to duty as professor of military science and tactics at

The Organization May Prove Too Heavy a Weight to Carry.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK

Conditions That Are Pleasing to the Republicans.

A POLITICAL PARADOX

As difficult and complicated as is the situation in New York, there are several features of the contest picked out plainly from the rest, and upon which some very definite calculations are being based. And the plainest feature of all is Tammany Hall, with its numerical strength, its moral weakness and how its solid support is likely to affect the fortunes of the democracy's state

The republican managers have been giving this subject most careful attention, and their belief is that Tammany will prove a millstone around Senator Hill's neck. The rank and file of the organization will support the regular state ticket with loyalty port the regular state ticket with loyalty and enthusiasm. They are devoted to Mr. Hill, and some of them, in a burst of confidence, when considering the hard lines upon which the organization's fortunes have fallen in the city, have even declared that, if necessary, the city ticket shall be sacrificed to the state ticket. They will work for both Hill and Straus with might and main, but as the greater stake, in their judgment, is involved in Mr. Hill's candidacy, they therefore, if it should prove to be impossible to land both of them winto be impossible to land both of them winners, will drive hardest at the finish in the interest of Mr. Hill.

It Gives Republicans Hope. It is upon this declaration that the highest of the republican hopes are builded.

The arguments runs in this wise: Tammany is utterly discredited among thousands of good men, who ordinarily vote the democratic ticket, and who, if this race were purely and simply between Mr. Hill and Mr. Morton, would vote for the former. These men admire Mr. Hill, have voted for him for governor, indorse in the main his public acts while holding that office, and so far as the interests of New York are concerned, believe that they could safely be intrusted to his management again. But the issue this time, as they see it, is Tammany, and Tammany alone. They hold that that organization must be uprooted, and, if possible, destroyed for all time, and their purpose, as announced, is to aid in that effort to the farthest extent possible.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats. The question, therefore, arises, how far will this purpose, if courageously and logically followed, carry these anti-Tammany democrats?

The republican maragers believe that Mr. Hili must inevitably lose heavily through this revolt against Tarrmany. They insist that his fortunes and those of Tammany are so strongly interfaced that they cannot be separated. The success of Tammany many means the success of Tammany city contest, would mean the ultimate rehal-litation of the machine in town, with Tammany again in control, and the old order of things gradually renewed. Tammany n such circumstances would have stronger claims on Hill than ever, and would press them with the confidence born of having made the greatest sacrince known in politics. Greater love hath no political organization than this, that it suspend its life temporarily for a party leader in peril

If Hill Were Governor,

Why would Mr. Hill as governor of New York be certain to attempt the rehabilitation of Tainmany Hall? The republican managers answer this in the more or less expressive phrase of the day by saving that he would need Tammany sorely in his busness. His eyes would be fixed confidently on the White House, and he would at one begin bending every energy toward organ-izing to realize his flattering expectations. But even so strongly intrenched as he would then be, the situation would call for taking himself as much stronger as possible at home. The state committee would be his, the party organizations in all of the smaller cities would be his, but he could not feel any sense of security until his friends in the metropolis were once more in snug places, or fully convinced that he was actively engaged trying in some way to sist it in every way to scramole to an op-Permanent appropriations..... 101,074,680 | right position again. And not only Tammany Hall, but the old Brooklyn machine as well. McLaughlin's friends are links friends. Delegates to the state convention to boom Mr. Hill for the presidency, and then, in turn, delegates to the democracic national convention to present his name effectively there, would have to be selected and this would require the skillful marshaling of all the Hill forces in the comp wealth. In New York and Brooklyn this work would fall upon the old party leaders, and in order to command them and to ena ble them in turn to command their old fol-lowing Mr. Hill would be obliged to give not only assurances of his distinguished consideration, but in some practical way evidences of his hearty good will.

Republican Advice. But how could Mr. Hill, simply from the office of governor of New York, rehabilitate Tammany Hall and the old McLaughlin machine in Brooklyn? Brooklyn is aiready in the hands of the reformers, and if Tammany is beaten next month New York city will be in possession of an exceedingly strong and capable organization. That organization will have received a definite command for better local government, and long as that is supplied a fair presumption is that the people of the city will stand by their public servants. What then could Mr. Hill do toward putting Tammany and McLaughlin back into power? The republican answer to this is that the anti-Tam-many democrats should take no chances, and will take none. A man like Mr. Hill adroit, untiring, the prince of political strategists and maneuverers—has the habit of springing great surprises on the people. What in the hands of an ordinary would be but an ordinary opportunity, hedged around with difficulties and limitations, in his hands would prove capable of the most wonderful development, with re-sults following taking the breath of plain folks completely away.

This, then, is the republican argument and

A Political Paradox. A united Tammany, loyal to the point even of temporary self-effacement, willing, if need be, to throw over the city to save the state ticket, is at once Mr. Hill's strength and his greatest weakness. It will insure him a large machine vote, which will save him from overwhelming defeat, but at the same time it will drive away from him a great many anti-Tammany democrats who, seeing how strong the claims of Tammany for succor would be on him in the governor's chair, will, much as they admire and trust him on personal grounds, bracket him with Tammany, and throw their votes against both at the rolls. against both at the polls.

The democrats' reply to this makes anoth-

The Craiser Charleston.

A cable message was received at the Navy Department today saying that the cruiser Charleston left Nagasaki today for Yoko-hama

Slow Output in Supplying the New Magazine Gun.

What a Foreign Army Could Do in the United States Before We Were Ready to Resist.

The work of equipping the troops of the regular army with the new magazine rifle is progressing as rapidly as the limited plant of the Springfield National Armory will permit. The fabrication of the complex and accurate machinery necessary to make the new weapon required much time and now that the plant is in running order the output is about 25,000 arms per year. As fast as the arms are completed they are issued to the troops, and at this rate of will be about a year before our small army is brought up to a modern standard by Designer Watson has the lines all out for being supplied with magazine guns. When this work is accomplished the ordnance officers will turn their attention to the militia. A sample weapon has been sent to the Na-tional Guard of each state, so that the men may familiarize themselves with it, but at the present rate of output it will be several years at least before they can all be supplied.

An Impression on Military Men.

This fact has deeply impressed some distinguished military men in Washington, taken in connection with the rather startling suggestions made by General Schofield in his annual report, just published, touching the insufficiency of our army in the point of numerical strength, and his comparison of the United States with China from a military standpoint. It has always been the proud boast of the public men who have resisted the establishment of a good standing army that in case of a hostile attack the government could secure a million volunteers in a day. To this the military experts of today are replying by the question, what are we to do with these raw volunteers and how shall they be armed?

What Could Be Done.

One of the most distinguished tacticians now living, who is perhaps more familiar with our military resources than any man in the country, has asked this question. Following out his line of reasoning he made a rather surprising observation. Said ne: "Having in view the incompleteness of our scheme of coast defense, and the absolute insignificance of our navy when compared existing boats, with the magnificent navies of Europe, I have no hesitation in saying that it is en-tirely possible for at least two of the na-tions of Europe to land 250,000 troops on our Atlantic coast. To these we can op-pose at short notice about 50,000 soldiers, 20,000 being of the regular army and 30,000 militia, for I am convinced that this is about our effective militia strength in an emergency. In the course of time we could add a great number of raw volunteers. But the latter we cannot arm and equip.

Could Occupy St. Louis.

"It requires, as you see, much time to do this, and I am of opinion that the foreign invaders would be able to occupy St. Louis before we could make the arms, for, of course, we would be prevented by the neutrailty acts from purchasing abroad. I beheve that Gen. Schofield rather understated the case in comparing the United States with China, for the fact is that we are not nearly so well prepared by 1 nd or resist attack from even one European power as was China to resist Japan. The dispro-portion in effective force is even greater, and for the United States to rely on its latent power and on its vast population and as fatuous as was China's re-

AT THE MISSISSIPPIS MOUTH.

liance on the same factors."

First Steps Toward Establishing Suit-

able Defenses There. Judge Advocate General Lemly of the navy has returned to Washington from New Orleans, where he completed the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the site for a drydock at Algiers, opposite the cres- protect our industries. Therefore, I think cent city. The price paid was \$47,000. If a small estimate submitted by the bureau of yards and docks is allowed by Congress, the ground will be cleared up and put in such shape that work can begin on the new dock soon after Congress provides the means. The prospect of the establishment mouth of the Mississippi has directed the attention of the minitary authorities to the necessity for extending the general scheme of coast decease to that point. It is felt that the absence of modern defenses at the mouth of the great river is a fatal weaknes in the general system, as it would afford an enemy the opportunity of cutting the country in two and of paralyzing the enorm internal commerce of the valley.

UP TO DATE.

Work of the Auditor for the Navy De

partment. Mr. Morton, auditor for the Navy Department, submitted his annual report to Secretary Carlisle today covering the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. He says that the work of the bureau is up to date for the first time since 1861. The accounts on hand in the paymaster and claims division are held up temporarily awaiting a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question involved. They will be promptly dis posed of as soon as a decision has been

received. Mr. Morton says: "The faithful and efficient work performed by the chiefs of divi-sion and clerks of the bureau, a much re-duced force, the past year is highly appre-ciated by me, and I desire to commend them for it. The force of the bureau will be still smaller next year, but, in my judgment, amply sufficient to do the work promptly under the new system of accounting, approved July 31, 1894.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Col. Elliot's Report of Operation During the Month of September.

Col. George H. Elliot, corps of engineers, has submitted his report of operations on the Washington aqueduct during the month of September to the chief of engineers. He says that the work of excavating the drainage tunnel through the bill east of Little Falls branch has been suspended urtil the United States attorney for the district of Maryland shall have completed the title to the land required for the remainder of the tunnel. A length of fifty-six feet of the tunnel has been completed. The work of excavating the open channel around the receiving reservoir between Mill creek and this tunnel was continued throughout the month, with a working force of about 100 men, and a length of 800 lineal feet was excavated. About 600 lineal feet was excavated. About 600 lineal feet of the open channel between East creek and Mill creek was also completed. Six boundary stones were planted to mark the boundaries of the liand to be acquired for the tunnel east of Little Falls branch.

Little Falls branch.

During the month regains were made to the Conduit read, and the work of prolonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal the drain from the valve chamber at the distributing reservoir was completed. The floor of the bridge across the spillway from the receiving reservoir was repaired, and a project has been approved for repaving bridges Nos. 3 and 4, under the appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose.

HILL AND TAMMANY INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION DUNRAVEN'S BOAT

Lines Drawn for the Next America's Cup Challenger.

TO BE 90 FEET ON THE WATER LINE

Work on the New Craft Will Begin at Once.

RACE ASSURED FOR 1895

NEW YORK, October 16.-A cablegram from Gourock, Scotland, says: It may now be taken for granted that an America's cup challenger for 1895, and just now Henderson of Patrick is preparing to see Lord Dunraven and has talked

the matter over with him. On most reliable authority the statement is made that Lord Dunrayen decided that his first Valkyrie, which measured 70 feet on the water line, was hardly large enough for his all-around purposes. Consequently his idea was to challenge this year with an 80-footer. He held strongly to this notion until a little more than a month ago, when he learned that Fife had an order for a boat over 90 feet and that James Gordon Bennett's new boat also would turn out to

be a 90-footer. In the latter event he saw but little chance for an 80-footer on the other side to win the cup, and being bound by his own precedent, which allowed all American boats available for the defense of the cup to be counted in again, he wisely decided to go the limit length and build a 90-footer, thus asking no favors of the New York Yacht Club as to the length. In fact, there are many here who believe that Watson himself prefers a 90 to a 70-

Work on the boat will commence at once, Work on the boat will commence at once, and the challenge may be sent a little ahead of the official required time.

Watson will say nothing about his new order, except that she will no doubt go across and sail for the cup.

It goes without question that, as in the case of the Thistle, an attempt will be made to build her in secret.

In building a 90-footer Lord Dunraven has gone to the limit of the new deed of gift and consequently need have no fear of existing boats.

SENATOR LODGE'S ARGUMENTS. He Talks About the Importance of the

Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BOSTON, Mass., October 16.-Senator Lodge gave his first speech of the campaign at Cambridge last evening. Some of his telling points were made in the following

"It is difficult to find anything in the way of an attack upon the democratic party which they themselves have not already used. (Laughter and applause.) It is not an altogether easy campaign on that account to speak in; not that there is not abundance of issues. You can reach out your hand in the dark and pick up the first political issue of the pier will be shored up by a diver to you come to, I don't care whether it is foreign policy, or pensions, or civil service, part of it when the buoyant effect of the or tariff, or the currency, and you have an argument against the democratic party (laughter); but the fact is that everybody

takes that view and that makes argument on the stump more than usually difficult. Disagreement is the soul of argument. But as to the income tax. In the first place, the income tax is a form of direct taxation, and it has been the uniform policy. and, I think, the extremely wise policy, of the government of the United States to leave direct taxation to the states and the cities and the municipalities of the country. The reason of this return to direct taxation and of this revival of a war tax is to enable them to destroy the indirect taxation, the levying of duties by which we have been able not only to raise our money, but to that, as a general matter of policy, it is bad for the United States government to take up

"The income tax that the democratic Congress has imposed is not in the least

conformable to the theoretically perfect in-come tax. It selects a particular class in

with any method of taxation.

the first place, the persons having incomes of \$4,000 a year, and taxes them. If you select and make a class to bear the burdens of the government you are aiding to build up a class, which shall control the ernment, because they pay the taxes. You are running counter to the whole American system The man with a small income, who can afford to pay only a dollar a year, is entitled as of right to have his share in the burdens as well as in the privileges. It is dangerous to exclude any class. It is dangerous to make a class anywhere to teach the American government to look to a particular class for its support.

"We ought to give that tariff a fair chance for trial. Unless you want a worse tariff than that you must elect a republicant Harry That is the many than the construction." can House. That is the whole question in-volved in this election. Remedial legisla-tion, of course, is impossible. Remedial leg-islation cannot be had until the republican party is restored to power in all three branches, and that under the operation of the Constitution we cannot reach until 1896. Therefore, we are dealing now with the simple question of whether we shall stop further changes and give the country a rest. If what the country has through in the last eighteen months not taught it what is best for the United States, no speech and no writing can do it. The is why this year of all years the election of Congressmen is of such enormous importance. We want to elect every Congressman that is possible in Massa-chusetts, and I believe thirteen are possible. (Applause.) We want the biggest majori-

ies that every district can give." BREAKING THE RECORD.

Louis Gimm, the Crack Bicyclist, Pedaling for Fame. CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 16 .- Louis

Gimm, the crack bleyelist, who started out on the Newburg track at 5 o'clock last evening to beat the 24-hour bicycle record, will surely accomplish his purpose if noth ing happens to him. At the end of the first twelve hours Gimm had made 203 1-2 miles and was 700 yards ahead of Spooner's famous record.

At midnight a heavy rain set in and Gimi was compelled to leave the track for thirty-four minutes. Notwithstanding the lost time and a heavy track he is keeping up a tremendous pace and is still ahead of the best record, with a very good prospect of

THREATENED BY OUTLAWS.

The Cook Gang Camped Within Tw Miles of Muskogee, I. T. MUSKOGEE, I. T., October 16.-The Cook

gang of outlaws have been in the neighborhood of Gibson Station for several days. They have been boldly approaching places between the Verdigre and Arkansas rivers. Yesterday information was brought that the full band is camped within two miles of Muskogee, just behind the hill on the northeast side.

Duties Begun. Gen. Duffield of Illinois entered upon the discharge of his duties as superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey yesterday

THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE PIERS

Major Davis' Report on the Work of Re pairing.

The Contract That Has Been Let-The Way the Piers Were Weakened.

Maj. Davis of the engineer corps, in a report made to the chief of engineers in regard to the repairs to the Aqueduct bride,

On September 1, 1894, the construction of a sounding raft was in progress. This was completed and towed to the Aqueduct bridge, and on September 5 the hydrographic survey of the bed of the river about pier No. 4 was commenced. By means of a carefully graduated sounding rod, the lower part of which was of round iron, accurate soundings were taken from the raft in successive carefully located positions at intervals of two feet in each direction around

the pier and over the entire area which would be occupied by a cofferdam. The soundings show not only the depth to solid rock, but the depth of any overlying mud or sand. The object of this survey was to obtain an accurate delineation of the con-tour of the rock bed of the river in order that the timber cofferdam might be framed before sinking, so that it would fit the rock and thus insure a comparatively tight joint, The survey was finished September 11, 1894, and the soundings, some 4,500 in num-

1894, and the soundings, some 4,500 in number, have since been platted.

The general depths at low tide to rock were found to be as follows: On the upstream or west of the pier, thirty feet; on the south side, twenty-flour feet; on the down stream or east end of the pier, twenty-three feet. This survey and the previous examination developed the fact that the stratum of mud formerly overlying the rock and in which the original cofferdam was founded had been practically swept away by the action of the river current, probably during freshets, increasing the difficulties of the work and making it necessary to build a cofferdam of cribwork insary to build a cofferdam of cribwork in-stead of one of round and sheet pailing, such as was used in the construction of

the bridge.

In the meantime circular letters had been issued to contractors engaged in the construction of submarine foundations, describing the condition of the piers and the work to be done in detail, accompanied by blue prints, showing the damage to the piers, the depths of water, &c., at pier No. 4, and inviting proposals for repairing the piers. The proposals were received on September 22 and submitted to the chief of engineers on the same day. The contract tember 22 and submitted to the chief of engineers on the same day. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, the Shailer & Schniglau Company of Chicago, Ill., and was entered into September 29.

The total amount of the contract, based upon the estimated amount of masonry to be replaced in the defective piers, is \$33,765.

The contract provides for the repair of all the defective piers. Pier No. 4 is to be replaced by means of a crib cofferdam, consisting of a heavy timber crib filled with stone, surrounding the entire pier and made water-tight by means of Wakefield triple lap sheet pilling driven around the outside of the crib and down to the rock bed of the river. The ends of the two iron trusses resting on pier No. 4 will then be supported by trestle work so as to be independent of the pier, to insure immunity from accident during the progress of the repairs. Before pumping out the dam the overhanging masonry of the ice breaker of the pier will be shored up by a distract. water is lacking. The dam will then be pumped out and kept dry and the defec-tive masonry will be removed and replaced by new masonry laid in Portland cement mortar. The contractors took immediate action for the commencement of the work. During October they will place orders for their material, secure a wharf and con-struction yard, and commence the repair out every one will be free to participate in the campaign in his own state, provided he of the piers where the concrete is to be day account. of heavy timber will be required for the crib cofferdam, but a small part of which can be obtained in this market. It will therefore be necessary to purchase of the timber in Georgia, and bring it to the work by water, which will require sev-eral weeks. The crib cannot be built until this shipment of timber arrives, although all the work practicable will be done with the timber, which can be obtained here The approved project provides for the repair of six of the piers of the bridge which have been eroded near their foundations by freshets. Piers Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, which are not seriously injured, are to be repaired by means of concrete in bags put in place by a diver. Pier No. 4, which is seriously injured is seriously injured, is to be repaired by means of a cofferdam, from which the water is to be pumped, and the eroded mason-ry then replaced. During the progress of this work the spans resting on the pier

THE RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENT. Progress of the Work - Maj. Davis' Monthly Report.

are to be supported by false work to pre-

are to be supported by false work to pre-vent possible danger to the superstruc-ture. The amount appropriated for the work is \$51,670° of which, including existing contracts, there is still an available bal-ance of \$16,972.

Maj. Davis of the engineer corps has made a report to the chief of engineers of operations for the improvement of the Potomac river during the month of September. In execution of the project for deepening the Georgetown and Washington channels and improving the flats there has been dredged a channel from 350 to 550 feet wide and twenty feet deep through the bars between Georgetown and Giesboro' Point. As bridge it has been redredged there se eral times, and a training dike has been built with a view of reducing the deposit. In the Washington channel the navigation channel was dredged to a width of 360 feet and a depth of twenty feet. The ruling depth, however, was decreased to about eighteen feet by the freshet of June 2, 1889. The area between the navigation channels and the wall on section 111 has been dredgand the wait on section 111 has been dredging of the navigation channel between the Long bridge and the upper end of the arsenal grounds has been completed between the turn in the channel near the upper end of the arsenal reservation and the Long bridge. The remainder of this behaved Long bridge. The remainder of this channel from bridge. The remainder of this channel from the upper end of the arsenal grounds to its junction with the Virginia channel is still to be widened to 400 feet and made twenty feet deep, the material to be deposited on section 111. The widening and deepening of the Virginia channel below the Long bridge so as to facilitate the discharge of freshets and prevent overflow in the city is still incomplete. The material dredged from this channel is also to be deposited on section

The reservoir outlet has been completed except the railing. All material is being de-posited on the flats and practically the en-tire area to be reclaimed has been raised It was estimated that 12,000,000 cubic yards were necessary to fill the flats to the required height. The amount already deposited is 10,208,584 cubic yards. All the large brush on the reclaimed area has been cut and only the recent growth now needs attention. Dredging operations in the river channels will probably be resumed this month.

Conscience Contribution. Treasurer Morgan today received a conclence contribution of \$326.25. It was

transmitted by the commissioner of pensions, who received it from an unknown resident of Massillon, Ohlo, with a note saying it belonged to his department. It is sup-posed to have come from some old soldier who has received more pension money than he was entitled to.

THE INCOME TAX

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Besterdap's Star contained 54 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 837 separate announce: ments. These advertisers

fought publicity-not merely

Брасе.

Hill Receiving No Gratitude for His Fight Against It.

MR. CLEVELAND WILL CONTRIBUTE

Threatened Retribution on Account of the Hilborn-English Case.

STRAU3 MAY BE BEATEN

When Mr. Hill made his fight against the income tax, he believed that he would receive the gratitude of his own people, and that much of the anti-Hill feeling in New York would give way before the feeling of appreciation for his work. When he was antagonizing his own party and making the most telling fight possible against the income tax he received applause from New York, and it was said then that he was trying to strengthen himself in that state with a view of completely regaining his power, which had diminished under the persistent antagonism of the Cleveland

A Miscalculation.

It is said now that if this was his purcose he made an entire miscalculation. Through that fight, it is said, he has gained no strength whatever. The men who applauded his opposition to the income tax and those who would have been benefited had that fight been successful do not now take it into consideration. Men whom he served in that fight are, for the most part, served in that fight are, for the most part, either opposing him now or are indifferent. Nowhere in the campaign is the fact that he fought the income tax proclaimed as a reason for his being honored in the state. No money is flowing into the coffers of the campaign committee from the vaults of those men whose income he tried to protect from the varieties.

those men whose income he tried to protect from taxation.

That he took this position in the Senate is not made a plea in his behalf in the campaign, but is ignored entirely. If he is benefited at all by his senatorial record, it is merely because of the ability he displayed in his speeches, and the appreciation of this comes chiefly from those who were not particularly interested in the income. not particularly interested in the income tax question. On the other hand, while the opponents of the income tax give no indication of gratitude, there is danger that among the poorer people, agriculturists and laborers his attitude toward this proposition may arrose some those the proposition of the proposition may arrose to the proposition of the propositi sition may arouse some antagonism. The men without incomes in New York state are not different from the same class elsewhere, and among them, it is said, are found a great many advocates of the income tax. As a political investment, therefore, Mr. Hill appears to have made a failure on that issue. The fact that he did not succeed in preventing the law being enacted bars him from the gratitude of those whose interests he would have served, while those who favor the measure remember the diffi-culties which he threw in the way of the

Officials Going on the Stump. As an evidence that there was a misunderstanding about the edict prohibiting fedcampaign, those men who were said to have been called back or delayed in taking part in the campaign by this report are going upon the stump. Within the next six eight days nearly every official who is the habit of campaigning, and in whose state there is a particularly active fight, will be upon the stump, working for the regular democratic ticket. It is intimated that there will be some objection to officials from one state taking the stump in another,

has the time to do so due him on his hold Threatened Retribution.

Retribution is threatened the democrats for their peculiar action in the Hilborn-English contested election case of Callfornia. It will be remembered that in this case Hilborn, the republican, was turned out of his seat in the House upon the ground that enough voters in a certain close precinct to overcome the majority given Hilborn, as shown by the ballots, had sworn that they voted for English. Before this it had always been held in contessed electic cases that ballots were themselves election cases that ballots were themselves the best evidence of the votes and that subsequent testimony by voters could not be permitted to outweigh this equivalent to documentary evidence. In this case, how-ever, a recount of the ballots, which had been preserved, confirmed Mr. Hilborn's election, and it was necessary in order to give the seat to Mr. English that the demo-cratic committee should give preference to post-election testimony, which they did. It was argued at the time that if a similar course were followed in connection with the contested election cases from the south nearly every democrat whose seat was con-tested would lose his commission as a Congressman. Taking the cue from this the republican committees in the doubtful southern districts are having the poils watched with great care to ascertain fraud, and in some piaces are taking the testi-mony of voters as to the character of the ballots cast by them. If in these districts democrats are given the certificate and contests are made this evidence will be presented and precedent furnished by democrats themselves will be followed. If the republicans should have a bare majority in the next House a great many democrats from the south will probably find occasion to repent deeply their short-sighted action in the Hilborn-English con-

Cleveland Will Contribute, It is stated here that Mr. Cleveland will soon send a contribution to the New York state campaign fund, accompanied by a brief letter, in which he will urge the importance of democrats standing together, so as not to give "the enemy" an opportunity to win through indifference or failure of duty to the party by any democrat. It is said that this will be done in the most in-

formal, matter-of-course manner possible, the letter being merely a conveyance for the contribution of money.

Straus May Be Beaten. Reports concerning the campaign for mayor of New York, where the Tammany and anti-Tammany fight is most sharply and anti-Tammany light is most sharply joined, indicate a strong probability that Straus, the Tammany candidate, will not be able to hold the ordinary Tammany vote, and is likely to be beaten by a very large majority. The fact of the Sun, the great Tammany paper, opposing him with great bitterness is regarded as a serious matter. It is understood, of course, that the Sun's opposition arises from the differences between Paul Dana and Straus when they opposition arises from the differences be-tween Paul Dana and Straus, when they were on the park commission, but it is none the less serious for being purely personal. Taking democratic disaffection, the New York police scandals and all things to-gether, it is predicted by some who have looked the situation over intelligently that Straus will be beaten by twenty or thirty thousand.

thousand. To Be Retfred.

Admiral Gherardi, the ranking officer of the navy, now in command of the New York navy yard, will go on the retired list on the 10th proximo, and Commodore Caron the loth proxime, and Commodore Carperter, commanding the Asiatic station, and
Capt. R. R. Wallace will each be promoted
to the next higher grade. Commodore Carpenter has already passed the examination
for promotion. Capt. Wallace will be examined by a board composed of Admiral
Greer, Admiral Brown and Commodore
Norton at the Navy Department this
week. The gossips have it that Admiral
Walker will succeed to the command of the
New York navy yard.